

EPA ID: NYD002045417 Site Name: JOHN HASSALL

State ID:

Alias Site Names:

City: WESTBURY

County or Parish: NASSAU

State: NY

Refer to Report Dated: 03/01/2005

Report Type: SITE REASSESSMENT 001

Report Developed by: START

DECISION:

☒ 1. Further Remedial Site Assessment under CERCLA (Superfund) is not required because:

☒ 1a. Site does not qualify for further remedial site assessment under CERCLA (No Further Remedial Action Planned - NFRAP)

☐ 1b. Site may qualify for action, but is deferred to:

☐ 2. Further Assessment Needed Under CERCLA:

2a. Priority: ☐ Higher ☐ Lower

2b. Other: (recommended action) NFRAP (No Further Remedial Action Planned)

DISCUSSION/RATIONALE:

333205



EPA ID: NYD002045417 Site Name: JOHN HASSALL

State ID:

DISCUSSION/RATIONALE:

The John Hassall, Inc site is located at 609-1 Cantiague Rock Road, Westbury, Nassau County, New York. The site is an active manufacturer of metal ferrules, electrodes, pins, rivets, screws, bolts, etc., for the following sectors: the automotive, aerospace, telecommunications, computer, and hand power tool industries. The John Hassall facility uses a wide range of metals, including: carbon and stainless steel, aluminum, brass, copper, silicon bronze, barium, chromium, titanium, nickel, silver, and glass sealing alloys. Wastewater generated from this manufacturing process is made up of wash waters from the cleaning operations for metals, cyanide, solvents, oil and grease. Spent stoddard solvent, diatomite, and carbon/lime slurry were part of Hassall's industrial wastes. The recharge basin received industrial wastewater for groundwater discharge from 1953-1982. In 1974 a treatment system made up of 14 tanks, 11 of which were underground storage tanks (USTs), was installed to pre-treat wastewater prior to discharge to the basin. Currently, John Hassall now uses mineral spirit and 98% alcolene cleaner to clean all metal parts. The facility discharges their wastewater to the Nassau County Sewer System through it's on-site waste water treatment plant (WWTP).

In a pre-hearing between New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH) on may of 1980, Hassall agreed to voluntary submit to a compliance schedule to upgrade and modify their wastewater treatment system. Hassall monitored the pre-treated wastewater discharged into the recharge basin as a requirement of its State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit, No. NY0026287, during which Hassall violated. The SPDES permit was to monitor total chromium, copper, iron, nickel, oil and grease. In 1982, John Hassall connected their wastewater discharge to the Nassau County Sewer System. This wastewater was monitored and met the county sewer ordinance criteria.

In December 1987, approximately 50-100 gallons of waste oil and grease spilled from a UST associated with the wastewater treatment system, and contaminating the soil in the surrounding area. The spilled was suspected to flow in the northeast corner of the recharge basin. The soil was removed and replaced with clean fill material. On march of 1988, the USEPA region 2 Field Investigation Team (FIT) contractor NUS conducted a site inspection (SI). The sample(s) collected were 1 soil sample and 8 sediment samples all from the recharge basin. All samples were analyze for Target Compound List (TCL) organics, the analytical results indicated the presence of volatiles, semivolatiles, metals, and cyanide.

In July of 1988, eight out the eleven USTs failed a tank pressure test. Four tanks were removed, which were found to contain nickel, chromium, iron, copper and solvent contaminated wastewater. The NCDOH confirmed subsurface soil contamination to a depth of 25 feet. In March 1989, Hassall began the excavation and removal of the remaining USTs. On November of 1992, CA Rich Consultants collected four subsurface soil samples and five groundwater samples from five monitoring wells as part of a Supplemental Soil and Groundwater Investigation on behalf of John Hassall property in response to NCDOH request, to determined the extent of the VOCs and metals to the quality of groundwater upgradient and downgradient from the property. The analytical results for the soil samples indicated the presence of arsenic, barium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, silver and selenium. The analytical results for the groundwater samples on site indicated the presence of 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, m-xylene, p-xylene, and o-xylene. The downgradient monitoring well, however did not shown any detection of contaminants. It was recommended that a groundwater monitoring program be implemented to monitor the groundwater conditions at the John Hassall site.

In August of 2004, Region 2, Site Assessment Team (SAT) collected samples at the site, which includes soil samples, subsurface soil samples and groundwater samples from John Hassall's monitoring well network, and four groundwater samples from nearby public supply wells. The samples were analyzed under the EPA Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) for TCL(organics) , TAL(inorganics) and cyanide. The surface soil samples indicated the presence of barium, mercury, nickel and the analytical results for sub-surface soil indicates the presence of chromium, nickel, zinc. The monitoring wells indicated the presence of zinc, manganese, and chromium. These samples result were below the MCL and State Standards(drinking water, soil cleanup criteria). The sampling results for the public supply wells downgradient and upgradient of the facility showed no sign of contamination. Using these latest round of sampling, the John Hassall site score was below the required 28.50.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that no further remedial action by the Federal Superfund program is warranted at the John Hassall, Inc site. The basis for the no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) determination is provided in the attached document. A NFRAP designation means that no additional remedial steps under the Federal Superfund program will be taken at the site unless new information warranting further Superfund consideration or conditions not previously known to EPA regarding the site are disclosed. In accordance with EPA's decision regarding the tracking of NFRAP sites, the referenced site may be removed from the CERCLIS database and placed in a separate archival database as a historical record if no further Superfund interest is warranted. Archived sites may be returned to the CERCLIS site inventory if new information necessitating further Superfund consideration is discovered.

Site Decision Made by: JAMES DESIR

Signature: _____

Date: 05/16/2005